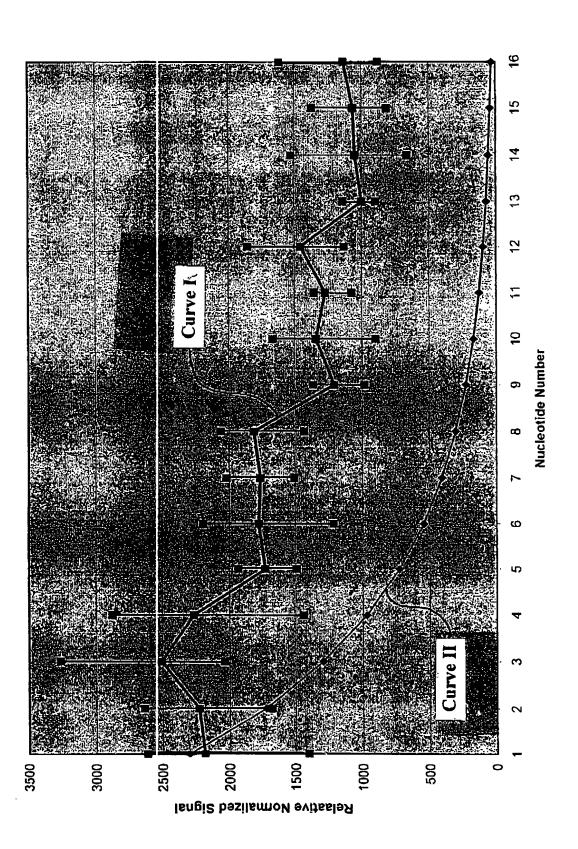
Exhibit B

Normalized Signal vs. Nucleotide Number



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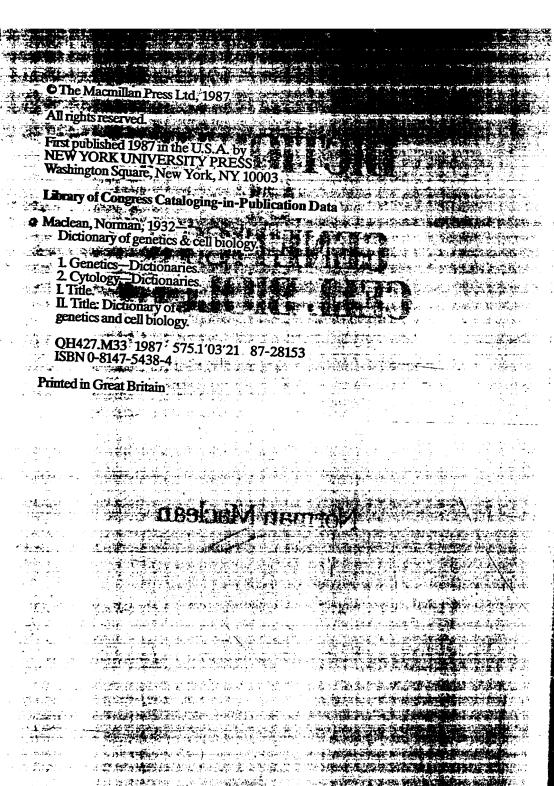
Penns 4. Catgreen

Figuration Great Britain

Norman Maclean



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Washington Square, New York



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Preface un tun aud the Notes on use Appendix 1. Common names a latin names of some key orga in cell biology and genetics. Appendix 2. Chromosome num various species. Appendix 3. DNA content of h

Appendix 4. The greek alphabe

Appendix 5. Classification of liv Dictionary Diction

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ence that is being. TRANSCRIPTION). cription vary, the an all-or-nothing' 🚌 es, such as those nscribed at a high f the cell, and are hers, such as those... pressed in all cells : rtain times during e.g., globin gene),,,, orming tissue durlobin synthesis is . heras which is again

rtain biochemical vhich may be parprocess of activafrom the fact of stics of most active are in an open tin and therefore... gradative enzymes. they have highly ated with them; (3) ylated, if at all; (4) so associated with

រស់នេះ ជាមែល ភេទសៀ elopment.:of an . \$ he host's immune on of, or natural: and often resulting hould the antigen: ocuous form of it. ITY.

or A24 protein. 👵

প্ৰতিবাহিছা হব নিটিছে ZYME that specifie(s) and catalyses active site consists ing, regions: the nizes and binds the c site, which cataiding has occurred. of these regions are nt in the linear ght together by the ecule (see PROTEIN

STRUCTURE). The active site, whether occurring on the surface of the enzyme or buried in a cleft, occupies only about 5 percent of the total surface of the enzyme molecule. The initial binding of the substrate involves the formation of non-covalent bonds (e.g., HYDROGEN BONDS, ELECTROSTATIC BONDS. HYDROPHOBIC interactions, VAN DER WAAL'S FORCES with chemical groups at the active site. These groups may move position slightly in order to accommodate the substrate (the induced fit theory), so the active site resides in a flexible region of the protein and does not usually involve rigid structures. During catalysis COVALENT BONDS may be formed, and then broken, as part of the reaction mechanism. Catalysis generally involves one or more of the following: optimal spatial alignment of the substrate(s) on the enzyme surface: distortion of bond angles and stretching of bond lengths; transfer of protons or electrons (acid/base catalysis). The chemical groups involved in catalysis include the chemically reactive sidechains of the amino acids histidine, lysine, arginine, aserine threonine, tyrosine, secysteine, glutamic, acid and aspartic acid, and for some enzymes as COENZYME or

ार्था स्थापने र राज्यकार्था । व कर्तुंड सक्त active transport. Transport of molecules against a concentration gradient across a biological membrane. This implies movement of molecules from areas of low to areas. of high concentration, the reverse of simple. DIFFUSION. Active transport commonly involves CARRIER proteins, which bind the molecule to be transported and move with it through the membrane. Energy is also required and is supplied by ATP, also implying that active transport is directional and not necessarily reversible. Important examples of active transport are the exclusion of sodium from neurones to induce a resting potential (see SODIUM PUMP) and the movement of amino acids into cells to permit protein synthesis. See also FACILITATED. DIFFUSION. Promoting the designation of the second

actomyosin. Protein that is a conjugate of ACTIN and MYOSIN. The conjugate is formed

adaptation. Change in a nervous receptor with constant stimulation, such that fewer impulses per unit time are evoked by an external stimulus. Adaptation may result from changes in the membranes of receptor cells, or it may follow from changes in accessory structures associated with a sense organ. The sharp decline in sensitivity to a 🖟 🕏 particular smell in the human is an example of adaptation See also DESENSITIZATION

and the result conservation of the second se adaptive enzyme. Enzyme that is synthesized only in the presence of an inducerusually a substrate molecule. Production of such enzymes involves an adaptation by the cell to a change in the external or internal environment. See also INDUCIBLE ENZYME

adaptive enzyme synthesis. See ENZYME INDUCTION. 32/2007 in describe in beninding and

of their dolverymentalitations of to the adaptive: evolution. A Process of revolution that makes a species or population more suited to its environmental NICHE. C. MANAGE

The statement of the st adaptive landscape. Topographical representation of two gene frequencies each

adaptive value. Worth of a particular GENOTYPE: in conferring an advantage or increased FITNESS, on an organism in a particular environment.

4.1、17.71至16年的15年至,全共中国的17.5mg。 The page adaptor. Short sequence of DNA used to splice together two longer DNA molecules. only one of which has COHESIVE ENDS. voise describe almost al describencia entronguestiones

adaptor RNA. See TRANSFER RNA.

Barrier of the same of the sam ADCC. See ANTIBODY-DEPENDENT CELLIE-

the state of the control of the cont additive factors (additive genes). Series of non-ellelic gene sequences which each affect the same phenotypic character (see PHENOTYPE): in a synergistic fashion (see SYNERGISM). Rela telement, confessor to the

anathrapine appropriate transfer attaches. additive genetic variation. Component of variation (see VARIANCE) with respect to on a temporary basis during the contraction some quantitatively measurable character of striated muscle. that behaves in heredity as if determined by gene differences (see MUTATIONS) of addiacylglycerols. See GLYCERIDES. With the tive effect. Taken literally it implies the

The second of the second secon